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EXAMINER

OMOTOSHO, EMMANUEL

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

1. The applicant's field of endeavor, *Gaming with language tracks*, contains numerous prior arts pertinent to what is currently being claimed. The examiner is uncertain as to why there is no IDS entry from the applicant. In addition to the next response, the applicant is highly encouraged to put on record pertinent references.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-5, 8-10,13-14,16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Takatsuka et al. ("Takatsuka") US Pub No. 2002/0119810 A1.

In a gaming system, Takatsuka discloses:

4. Claim 1,16: receiving an audio/video signal from said video game, wherein said audio/video signal contains said information code interpreted in an original language to be output on a display device (Par 79). Pre-storing said audio/video signal in a memory module, extracting said information code from said audio/video (a/v) signal in said memory module, translating said information code from said original language into a selected language to form a translated data (Par 79,80). Outputting said a/v signal with said translated data at said display device in such a manner that a player of said video

game is able to understand said translated data while said player is familiar with said selected language of said translated data (Par 81).

5. Claims 2,17: wherein said information code comprises a literal data to be translated as said translated data in said memory module and to be output at said display device in text manner (Par 79 and 81).

6. Claim 3: wherein said information code is substituted by said translated data to be output at said display device (Par 81).

7. Claim 4: wherein said translated data is captioned to be output at said display device (Par 81).

8. Claims 5,10,14,19-20: searching said information code from a language database for matching a closest meaning of said information code corresponding to said translated data (Par 80). This is inherent of Par 80 because once a user of Takatsuka's system picks a desired language as shown in fig 6, the system has to search through the system's memory for the selected language corresponding translation.

9. Claims 8,18: wherein said information code comprises a verbal data to be translated as said translated data in said memory module and to be output at said display device in voice message manner (Par 81).

10. Claim 9: wherein said information code is replaced by said translated data to be output at said display device (Par 80).

11. Claim 13: wherein said information code comprises a literal data and a verbal data to be translated as said translated data in said memory module, wherein said literal

data is output at said display device in text message manner and said verbal data is output at said display device in voice message manner (Par 81).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

14. Claims 6-7,11-12,15,21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takatsuka as applied above, and further in view of Oakes et al. ("Oakes") US Patent No. 7,025,678 B2.

15. Takatsuka discloses all the present invention but fail to specifically teach converting a/v signal into a digital form for processing. Claims 6-7,11-12,15 are directed to converting a/v signal into a digital form for processing. However, converting a/v signal into a digital form is truly old in the art and not a novel feature. This is normally done through the use of a analog-to-digital converter (ADC). For example, in a gaming

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environment, Oakes teaches converting a/v signal into a digital form for processing (Par 4 lines 58-67, Par 6 lines 11-39, Claim 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to incorporate Oakes teachings wherein the motivation is to convert an analog signal from an analog signal-outputting device to a digital signal to be fed into a digital signal-receiving device. For this is exactly the function that ADC performs.

### ***Response to Arguments***

21. Applicant's arguments filed 11/19/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

22. On pages 6-7, applicant argues, "Takatsuda, on the other hand, describes an option to select a foreign language in a game. Although the word "translation" is used in paragraph [0080] of Takatsuda, Applicant respectfully asserts that Takatsuda is completely silent at least regarding a step of extracting and translating information as recited in claim 1 of the present invention. Rather, when reading the word "translation" in proper context, Takatsuda merely includes an option for selecting a foreign language and displays stored translation of a language. Takatsuda, however, does not disclose any act of translating."

23. However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. The current claim language calls for "translating" information code of an audio/video signal. As shown above, Takatsuda teaches this translation. Takatsuda has to extract some information code from the signal for it to translate it to another language. By extracting information code from the signal is the only way the system can know what to translate and what language to translate to.

24. On page 9, applicant argues, "With respect to Oakes, although the reference describes analog to digital converters (ADCs 342, 346, 442, and 336), the ADCs of Oakes are for inputting and outputting video and audio signals to a remote unit or a display. Oakes, however, is silent regarding converting audio/video signal into a digital form into a memory module from which information code was extracted from the memory module, as recited in claim 6, for example. In other words, Oakes describes ADC units for converting audio/video signals for displaying or for a remote unit, while Applicant's claimed invention converts audio/video signal for language translation (i.e., as recited in step (d)), wherein the converted signal is then introduced back into the memory module, as recited in step (e) in claim 1."

25. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Oakes is only being relied on for the teaching of converting analog signals to digital signals. As shown above, it would have been obvious to incorporate Oakes teachings wherein the motivation is to convert an analog signal from an analog signal-outputting device to a digital signal to be fed into a digital signal-receiving device. A device that receives signals will need some sort of a memory; a memory is used to store information for processing.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to EMMANUEL OMOTOSHO whose telephone number is (571)272-3106. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 10-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Pezzuto can be reached on (571) 272-6996. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Ronald Laneau/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3714

02/16/08